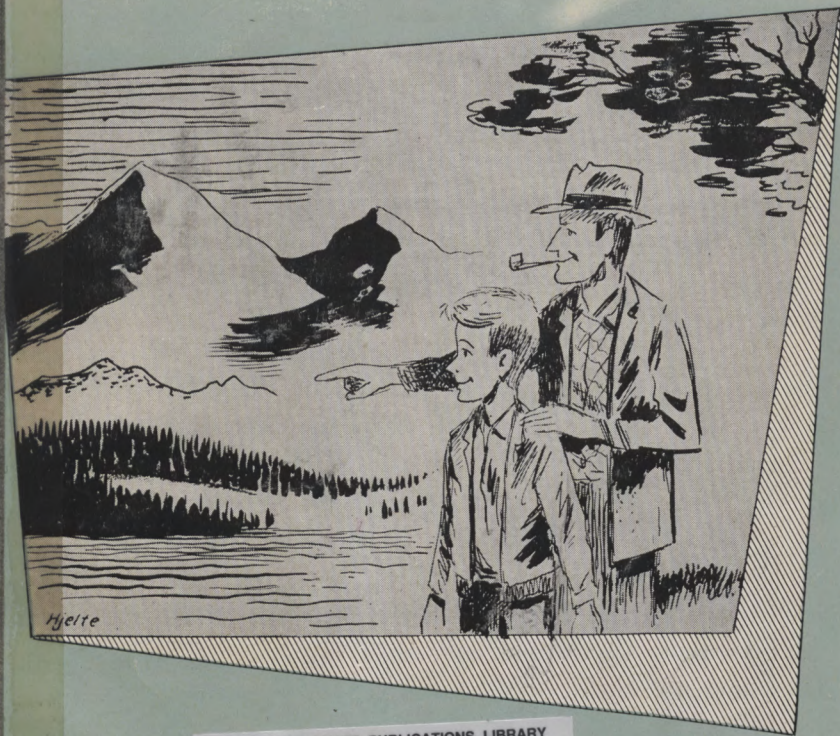


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GUIDE to a JUNIOR CONSERVATION CLUB



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Clubs
conservation clubs

GUIDE to a JUNIOR CONSERVATION CLUB

By WILLIAM L. REAVLEY

Preface

EVERY PARENT, teacher, hunter or fisherman concerned about the rapid depletion of our natural resources has felt keenly the frustration of public indifference. To the average man or woman, conservation rarely ranks with the family budget as a matter of intense concern.

Professional conservationists wage a continual battle against the same blank wall. They find progress painfully slow when working with adult groups or individuals. But there is a reservoir of citizens not yet sunk in the ruts of work and worry, with untarnished ideals and eager muscles. These are the young, particularly those below the age of college; and in both the present and the future, they offer the most fertile field for growing a national conservation conscience.

This pamphlet is designed to help alert adults reach the youngsters of their communities through junior conservation clubs. It is concerned particularly with clubs for junior high school and senior high school students. It contains information on why such clubs are worthwhile, how they may fit into the school and the community, and what all participating groups may expect in return for their efforts. It contains also a model constitution that may be revised to meet local conditions.

If this publication contributes in any measure to spreading realization of man's terrifying dependence on natural resources, we will consider it a resounding success.

R. F. Gregg, Editor
Colorado Conservation

**Information Pamphlet Number 2, published
by Colorado Conservation Magazine, Educa-
tion Division, Department of Game and Fish,
1530 Sherman Street, Denver 3, Colorado.**

Club, Community and School

a sound foundation

JUNIOR CONSERVATION clubs are organized for the purpose of educating and creating within young people a keen appreciation for the need to wisely use our natural resources. The member boys and girls are taught to recognize the individual pieces of the puzzle that, when assembled, form the true picture of conservation. By exploiting their intrinsic interest in outdoor subjects, the members are encouraged to develop their natural skills and intelligence. In a broad sense, achieving the purposes of a junior conservation club means better citizens for the democratic community. In a narrower sense, a successful junior club portends wiser use of our soil, waters, forests and wildlife.

How to Organize

Junior clubs are most successful when organized as a regular school extra curricular body and jointly sponsored by an adult organization in the community. Lacking a local sportsman's club to serve as outside sponsor, several alternatives are open. One is to interest a civic club. Another is to select, from interested individuals, a board of perhaps three or five persons to serve as sponsors. A junior club can be started without the blessing of any adult body, the school itself furnishing the initiative. Actually, finding a group sponsor isn't much of a task, particularly if the community boasts a hunting or fishing club of any type.

The initial impetus toward organization may come from the school, an

individual (perhaps a reader of this pamphlet), or an adult club of some kind. Where the idea originates isn't important. As the first step toward action, it is wise to call a meeting of school officials, the sponsoring club, and perhaps a member of the Game and Fish department's education division. Here the respective roles of the school, the sponsoring agency, and the community at large can be tentatively defined.

With agreement on principles, the next step is the key to the success of the entire undertaking — finding a person willing and able to devote time and interest in development of the club. *It is absolutely impossible to overestimate the importance of this adult leader.* Ideally, he should be a male member of the school faculty with a genuine desire to help young people, and a lively interest in the outdoors. He does not have to be an expert on conservation.

In the early stages the sponsor will be badly overworked. If he isn't it's a fair bet that the club will fail. But as the club progresses the youngsters' aggressiveness will relieve him of much of the burden, and with proved success, he can expect increasing volunteer help from the community and fellow faculty members.

This department has seen several proposed junior clubs die more or less at birth. In almost every case, the cause of death was lack of vigorous adult interest. Given proper leadership, there will be no doubt of the boys' interest.

Two Starting Methods

The club is most logically launched within the school, with the adult sponsor the instigator. One way to begin is to hand-pick a small group of recognized student leaders. This group, the charter board of directors, elects officers and should immediately institute a work project (some suggestions are given later on), to establish the organization's vitality. By the time the details of operation are smoothed out, the club should have

a large group of potential members, all very anxious to join. The chief advantage of this method is that the members themselves are given almost a free hand in forming the club.

The other method of starting — by opening charter membership to anyone from the student body — requires more adult supervision and more preliminary planning. Results are often slower with this method, but it is sometimes preferable to the select group method.

members and leaders

Once launched, the club should be open to all students from the seventh through the twelfth grades. However, work with various youth groups reveals that the greatest amount of enthusiasm and interest can be created among junior high school students, particularly seventh graders. The junior high student is enthusiastic and has a flexible open mind, and may be counted upon to form the nucleus of the new club. Generally, high school students are too busy with other interests to found a new conservation club. But those who have started with the club in junior high school often carry their enthusiasm throughout high school with increasing intensity.

As the club becomes older the high school students may be relied upon for maturity and greater ability to accomplish man-sized tasks, and will be helpful in transferring enthusiasm and knowledge to younger members.

There should be no objection to welcoming enthusiastic girls to membership. However, general recruitment of girl members might result in a large percentage of rather desultory members.

Club Officials

Any organization of young people should allow as many members as possible to share in positions of responsi-

bility. The youngsters benefit from the exercise of responsibility, and a wide range of interest is better assured when each member has a chance to get ahead.

Customary officers such as president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer should be elected once each year by the members at large. It is well to have a number of vice-presidents. The use of a nominating committee is advisable.

When the club has attained some size and is involved in several activities and projects it is well to select a club reporter, or perhaps one reporter from junior high and another from high school. His duties should include the publication of a simple news letter or bulletin. He could also be assigned the task of reporting the club's activities to the local newspapers.

An executive board of directors, which constitutes the guiding body of the group, should also be elected by the general membership. Since the club should eventually be made of members from the seventh through the twelfth grades it is well to divide this membership among representatives from each grade. Some number approaching ten or twelve usually works best for this board. The club adult sponsor should be considered a member of the board of executive directors.

reward for incentive

An activity-based point system will go far toward assuring success of the club. In addition to the executive board of directors, there should be another body called the board of directors. Any member is entitled to membership on the board by amassing a certain number of points earned by actual work for the organization. And for minor infractions of the club rules a member may be docked so many points.

The number of points required and how they shall be earned may be determined by the executive board. Accounting of the points can be done in a small mimeographed book issued to each

member of the club. As an example, members could be credited with two points for each hour of work on club projects, two points for the sale of a subscription to "Colorado Conservation," two or three points to head a committee, and various numbers of points for showing proficiency in skills and hobbies encouraged by the club. The "honor system" can be relied on in the matter of credits for points.

Members of the board of directors, as further reward for their accomplishments, have more club privileges than members who have failed to make the required points. A special emblem, for



GEORGE D. ANDREWS

With proper instruction and inspiration, boys of junior and senior high school age can be counted upon to make a junior conservation club a focal point in their extracurricular activities. A youngster's natural interest in wildlife makes him receptive to soil, forest and water conservation.

board members might be worn. Participation in field trips and special events should be reserved, if facilities are limited, for board members. Awards for earning the most points in a given time could also be made. No club member should be eligible for an office or for the executive board of directors (except the seventh grade representative) unless he has earned enough points to be a board

member.

This system is the heart of the junior conservation club. The spirit of competition, plus reward for honest effort, is the best guarantee of continued interest. No matter how far your club might wander from the suggestions in this publication, the point system should be instituted by all means. No one likes to work without recognition.

solving money problems

Even a youth organization can have money problems. It is especially discouraging to a group of youngsters to be filled with ideas and energy only to find a lack of finances blocking their program. But no matter how dire the need, the philosophy of begging in contrast to earning should be strictly discouraged. A good active club will find plenty of ways to surmount the financial problem.

An outright donation by the sponsoring group to the youngsters will help get things started. Club members should pay a small annual fee for dues, not so much to collect money as to make the club seem worthwhile. And for the same reason, pamphlets, emblems, badges and other articles that are used by club members should be distributed only for a fee. Even a nominal charge will help the finances of the club. Experience has shown that free items mean very little to young people, while a small charge will make the item a thing to be cherished.

Raffling of sporting equipment is a workable financial expedient when spirited youngsters can earn points for selling tickets. This might be done in connection with an annual father-and-son banquet.

Sell Conservation Magazine

Under Colorado law, the club can earn ten cents for each sale of a one-

year subscription to "Colorado Conservation." The adult sponsor must be bonded, a simple and inexpensive procedure. Frequently, a local game and fish license agent will allow his bond to cover such sales, and forego the 10-cent commission as a service to the community. Some clubs have made considerable money by gathering and selling Russian olive seed to the Game and Fish department. Clubs near the mountains might gather and sell firewood. Some schools allow the club part-time use of the confectionary concession in order to obtain funds.

Worthwhile clubs with achievements often receive unsolicited offers of donations by individuals of the community. Unfortunately these are usually made after the club has proved itself and is already on a firm financial basis. Such donations should probably be accepted only if other financial schemes have failed.

Failure of a club due to financial difficulties is a rather remote possibility. The energy and ideas of a properly guided junior club usually can solve the financial bug-a-boo. As with the other suggestions, each community will vary in this respect, but experience has shown that revenue sources will spring from unexpected places. The amount of money needed depends upon the kind of program followed by the club.

meetings and member contact

Crowded school programs and rural student transportation problems may complicate scheduling of meetings. The number of activities in which the club becomes involved will also influence the frequency and length of meetings. In an active club, the meeting pattern might go something like this:

An annual meeting of all members is called as the school year gets underway in September, at which officers and board members are elected for the year. This is an evening meeting. During the school year the club will probably meet about once every two weeks for a thirty minute session during the noon hour. Evening education or entertainment meetings — or combinations of the two — will be held at two or three month intervals. Committee meetings, since they may be brief and involve limited numbers, are called as frequently as necessary. Continuity of interest in the club will be intensified by a monthly meeting for the entire membership dur-

ing the period when the youngsters are really living — summer vacation.

Plan Meetings Well

Meetings can be both educational and entertaining if they are well-planned. The Game and Fish department can help. Talks on game and fish, and movies, slides and other illustrative material, are available. Other agencies such as the U. S. Forest service and Soil Conservation service can contribute to the meetings.

Club members enjoy outside speakers, but local people with special talent and skills in outdoor lore would be especially welcome.

The club's actual work projects demand a dependable means of contact among members — an up-to-date directory giving names, addresses and phone numbers. Copies in quantity should be available for officers and committee chairmen.

specific projects

The type of country surrounding the community will have a great deal to do with the kind of projects available to the junior club. However, no community in Colorado lacks opportunities for interesting and worthwhile work in conservation, as indicated by this brief list:

1. *Habitat Improvement.* This work can be practiced over most of Colorado. A piece of ground can be leased or otherwise permanently obtained (perhaps from parents of members), and a long-range program of improvement to produce more wildlife can be started. Actual work includes such things as building brush piles for rabbits, shelter belt and brush plantings, the building

of small dams, and many others. For materials to be planted, consult this department, the SCS or the Forest Service. The simple tools required for habitat improvement can be provided by the members.

2. *Fishing Area.* In connection with the above project or separately, the club can develop its own excellent fishing pond or section of stream. Lessons in self-discipline can be learned by enforcing club fishing rules.

3. *Picnic Area Development.* Again, in connection with other projects or separately, the juniors can provide a public picnic area for their community. Vandalism in such areas is reduced when



GEORGE D. ANDREWS

The most encouraging feature of joining with young people in a junior club is that (in contrast to many adults) they will work as readily as talk.

the kids build and police the areas.

4. *Rabbit and Pheasant Propagation.* Individuals within the club may obtain pheasant eggs from the Game and Fish department and rear the birds for release in the wild. Club funds can be used to purchase other wildlife for release in areas of improved habitat. The species to be selected, of course, depend upon the locality.

5. *Bird House Contest.* This can be an annual affair with appropriate prizes for the various age levels of the participants.

6. *Winter Bird Feeding.* An activity to keep members busy, appreciative and observing. Both song and game birds may be included in this program.

7. *Farmer-Sportsman Relationship.* The club can furnish at cost, and install, signs for farmers indicating no hunting, hunting by permission only, and hunting allowed. The club can print handbills and place them in hunters' automobiles during the season, and buy advertising space in local papers urging safety and proper conduct towards landowners.

8. *Tree Planting Program.* The club could develop a long-range tree planting program, eventually building a forest in

the name of the club or perhaps in the name of some substantial financial donor.

9. *Seed Collecting.* Investigate the possibility of club members annually collecting valuable seed such as Russian olive to be sold to various agencies or to private companies.

10. *Predator Control.* An annual contest for the purpose of reducing the number of magpies in the area can be developed, with prizes for the greatest number of adult birds and eggs collected.

11. *Huck Finn Day.* Planning and operating this annual children's fishing contest in cooperation with your local VFW post will entice new members.

12. *Club Bulletin Board.* A special club bulletin board placed where all can see will place conservation before the entire student body. There is plenty of attractive, illustrative material to keep it lively. One member can be assigned this job.

13. *Club Emblem.* Artistically inclined members can form a committee to design an appropriate club emblem to be worn as a shoulder patch on outdoor clothing and on club "T-shirts"

and "sweat shirts." A club badge might also be desired. There are numerous

companies qualified to reproduce emblems at a nominal cost.

continuous activities

In addition to special projects that might be under way, there are a number of continuous activities that can be conducted either individually or with club members working collectively. The list here presents ideas already used successfully.

1. *Hobbies.* Through the club, the pursuit of useful hobbies can be made easier for the individual. The club, and often the school, can help pay the cost of tools and materials prohibitive to individuals. Proper instruction and guidance is simplified when the participants work in groups. The adult club sponsor need not be completely skilled in all the hobbies, but can rely upon other instructors in the school and upon individuals in town who are willing to help. Appropriate hobbies include fly tying, leathercraft, ammunition reloading, remodeling of firearms, archery, photography, dog handling, and woodworking (with emphasis on hunting and fishing equipment).

2. *Rifle Shooting and Safety.* Every member of the club should be given the opportunity to become a proficient and safe handler of firearms. In most cases this activity can be worked out with the already established local rifle club. Rifle club members should be willing to assist. Training information is provided to member clubs of the National Rifle Association, and this department can help in a pinch.

3. *Financial Activities.* A continuous program of fund raising activities, whereby the members earn points or special awards, can be conducted. As mentioned under "finances" such activities include raffles, selling "Colorado Conservation," and managing the school-sponsored concession stand.

4. *Community Parades and Displays.* Periodical community events such as parades, trade carnivals and the like can be participated in by the junior club. While absorbing community spirit and responsibility, the juniors can prepare floats and displays along with the adults. Often these entries of the youngsters are more worthwhile than those sponsored by adult organizations.

5. *Field Trips.* As an added incentive, frequent one-day field trips can be conducted both during the school year and during the summer. The club may visit fish hatcheries, museums, and other localities of special interest. Occasionally club members may be able to accompany department employees on routine field work. It is good practice to invite junior club officers to attend adult statewide wildlife meetings with local members. The adult club should also encourage junior members to attend local meetings.

6. *Wildlife Materials.* A constant campaign by club members to collect books, pamphlets and similar material will eventually build a reference library for giving information to enthusiastic future sportsmen. A club scrapbook containing press clippings and photographs should be maintained. Sources of educational material are listed in "Tools for Teaching Conservation," a bibliography and teaching guide available free from the Game and Fish department.

7. *Conservation Room.* Lucky are the club members whose school officials can find a special room or space for meetings and activities, which can be fashioned into a regular wildlife exhibit. The conservation room serves as the focal point for the entire club activities.

club and community

The information contained in this pamphlet is not based merely upon a good idea that might work. The Fort Morgan Junior Conservation Club is a living example that these youth clubs are far more than theory. Established in 1947, this group in northeastern Colorado has earned national recognition. The club has received the "Outdoor Life" Conservation Award and the club sponsor, Herb Hochstrasser, has received similar recognition from the National Association of Conservation Education and Publicity.

Actually more important, however, is the impact the club has had upon the local populace. Well-received by school administrators and the general public, the youngsters' program has naturally exceeded the bounds of club activities. At present both boys and girls are offered a conservation course on the

regular academic agenda. Skillful use of the appeal of hunting and fishing to youth makes it possible to successfully teach a subject usually shunned.

The list of accomplishments credited to this club are indeed numerous. Properly guided, the enthusiasm and willingness of youth creates an organization which often outdoes the accomplishments of adult clubs. In Fort Morgan a local conservation problem only need be mentioned and the junior club swings into action.

Special Award

Illustrating the support and interest that can be obtained in a town where an active junior club is operating, Harold Pullen, Ford dealer in Fort Morgan, annually awards \$100.00 to the outstanding boy in the club. A regular board of review of teachers and members of the adult sportsmen's group screens



GEORGE D. ANDREWS

The school and community that sponsor a junior club will find the success of the organization spreading to classrooms and to the community at large.

the candidates for this yearly award.

Nort Carlson, owner of a local sporting goods store, gives a weekly prize during the spring and early summer to the boy or girl catching the largest trout from the kids' fishing pool. A

grand prize is also given at the end of the season for the largest fish caught during the weekly contests.

Other communities with junior clubs can expect similar offers to help stimulate the members.

club, school and member

School administrators and teachers are well aware that most schools sponsor clubs to the extent that they become a problem. Not all of them are valuable, however, and it is doubtful if many existing clubs appeal especially to the inborn interest in hunting and fishing shown by most boys. Statistics reveal that more people hunt and fish than indulge in any other sport, including the spectator sports. Therefore more of the student body will eventually rely upon hunting and fishing for their outdoor recreation than any other form of sport. And certainly any knowledge gained by club members on the need for wise use of resources is an important victory for future resource management. This nation can ill afford more abuse of nature's gifts.

Here then, is a club that promises to aid more students in future life than any other similar activity. It is a constructive outlet for youthful energy — so much so, in fact, that school administrators helping sponsor a club may expect the members to demand academic conservation courses.

Junior conservation clubs do not compete with or sidetrack vigor from the many fine existing youth organizations such as 4-H, FFA, Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts. Properly handled, these existing organizations can well be stimulated in conservation activities by members active in both groups. Harmony among existing groups and junior clubs has already been amply demonstrated in Colorado.

Unlike many school clubs, this one stimulates a seemingly old-fashioned

concept. Junior conservation clubs do not merely entertain, nor do the members need constant prodding by the sponsor. The entire plan is based on the idea that achievement and satisfaction come from hard work. Nothing is handed to the student on a silver platter. The success of the club depends upon the voluntary work of the members. And they will work.

Junior conservation clubs possess a hidden value that may be important to school board members and administrators. It's merely this — junior conservation work is an excellent public relations tool that has measurably improved relations between the school and the community involved, in a number of cases.

Help for Youngsters

Conceivably this description of a junior club and its activities sounds more like a three ring circus than anything else. In a sense that impression is about right. The whole scheme is keynoted by action. The idea is to have activities and projects of interest before the membership at all times. Half-hearted and timid attempts will quickly discourage the impetuous youngster. But give him half a chance to do something he enjoys and there will be no stopping him.

There is a great deal of lasting satisfaction in bringing out hidden talents and special abilities of young people, and in directing them along channels beneficial to the community, the school and the youngsters themselves. There is no better agency for so doing than the junior conservation club.

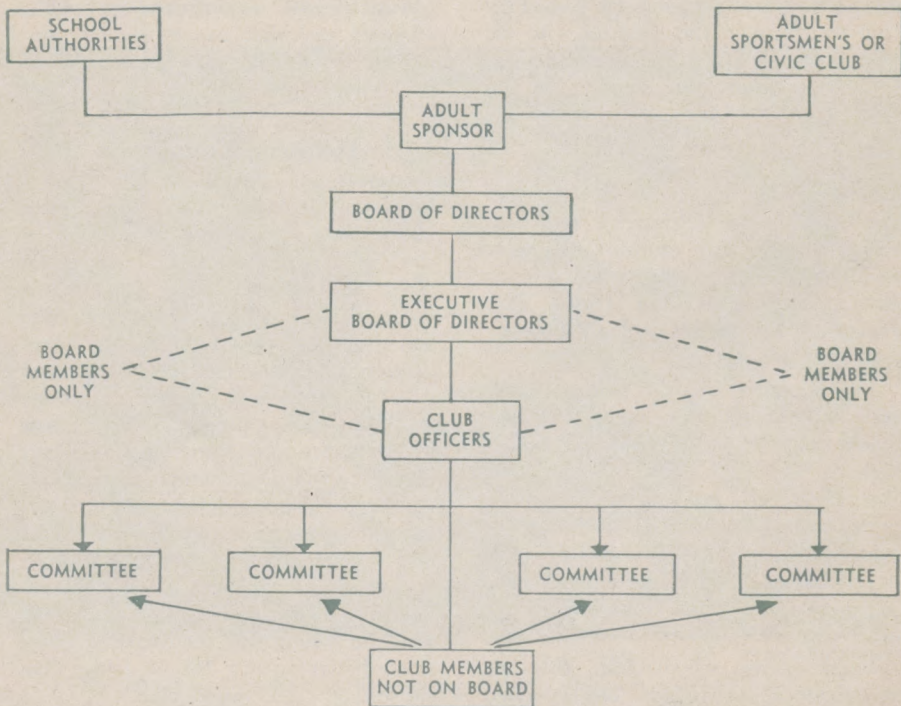
A Model Constitution

(To be altered as desired to fit the particular needs of any community.)

preamble

WE, THE YOUTH OF.....,
being vitally affected by the use of the natural resources of this
nation do hereby form a club, the name of which shall be.....

The purpose of this organization shall be to acquire more knowledge concerning the wise use of natural resources; to learn how this knowledge may be put into effect on national, state and local levels; to actually improve the condition of the resources in our own vicinity; and to set an example for youth and adult groups in the proper methods of dealing with local problems affecting the welfare of our community.



constitution

ARTICLE I

Section 1. This club shall be known as the

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The purpose of this club shall be as stated in the preamble.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. Membership shall be open to any student of good moral character between the seventh and twelfth grades fulfilling the requirements of the school activity policy.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. The officers of the organization

shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and shall be elected by majority vote of a quorum at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE V

Section 1. An annual meeting, and such other meetings as called by the president, shall be held as provided in the by-laws.

ARTICLE VI

Section 1. Proposed amendments must be submitted in writing and read to a regular meeting before voting shall take place.

Section 2. Amendments shall become effective only on a two-thirds majority vote of members in good standing.

by-laws

ARTICLE I—Meetings

Section 1. The annual meeting of the

club shall be held the fourth Tuesday in September. Regular meetings shall be held at two week intervals thereafter. Special meetings may be called by the president upon verbal request of members of the organization.

Section 2. Notice of time and place of all meetings shall be given in advance.

Section 3. Fifty-one per cent of the active members shall constitute a quorum at the annual meeting or any regular or special meeting.

ARTICLE II—Officers

Section 1. Officers shall be elected from members in good standing, eligible for the board of directors, at the annual meeting, and shall serve until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are chosen.

Section 2. The president shall preside at all meetings of the organization and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the by-laws and are incident to this office. The president shall be chairman of the executive board of directors.

Section 3. The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president in the absence of that officer or in the case of his inability to act, and shall be vice-chairman of the executive board of directors. He shall also act as public relations officer for the organization, and shall be its official representative at meetings or conferences held by other organizations.

Section 4. The secretary shall act also as secretary of the executive board of directors. He shall keep minutes of meetings and records

of the organization and the executive board of directors, shall attend to all correspondence, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the by-laws and are incident to this office.

Section 5. The treasurer shall receive funds of the organization and disburse same under the direction of the executive board of directors, account to his successor for any balance unexpended, and shall, at the annual meeting, report receipts and expenditures during his term of office. He shall keep records in such condition as will make an annual audit possible.

ARTICLE III—Board of Directors

Section 1. The board of directors shall consist of all members in good standing having earned the required number of activity points as determined by the executive board of directors.

Section 2. The board of directors shall attend such regular or special meetings as called by the president, who shall be the presiding officer of said meetings.

Section 3. The board of directors shall determine dues for members, subject to approval by the membership at any regular meeting.

Section 4. Members of the board of directors shall have priority in participation in special activities not open to all members.

ARTICLE IV—Executive Board of Directors

Section 1. The executive board of directors shall consist of one member of each grade (seven through twelve) and three members at large, all elected at the annual meeting; and the president, vice-president, secretary and sponsor. No member shall be elected to the executive board of directors who is not eligible

for the board of directors, except the seventh grade representative.

Section 2. The executive board of directors shall meet monthly, and shall hold such other meetings as may be called by the president.

Section 3. The executive board of directors shall fill vacancies in offices, determine the basis for earning activity points and the number of points required for membership in the board of directors, approve projects and activities, and shall act on such other matters pertaining to the conduct of the organization as may be provided by the by-laws or deemed necessary for the welfare of the organization.

Section 4. Seven members of the executive board of directors shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V—Sponsor

Section 1. The organization shall have a sponsor who shall be a member of the school faculty, and such sponsor, or a substitute, shall be present at all meetings.

Section 2. The sponsor shall have voting power equal to that of any member of the executive board of directors.

Section 3. The sponsor may attend any committee meeting as an ex-officio member, but may not vote on matters coming before that committee.

Section 4. The sponsor may intervene in any discussions of the organization or any part thereof that he may deem irrelevant or misdirected.

Section 5. The sponsor should be at all times a source of wisdom and understanding, a guide to accurate, thoughtful decisions, and an inspirational, enthusiastic leader.

ARTICLE VI—Committees

Section 1. The president shall appoint such committees as may be necessary to carry on the business of the organization, and shall assign duties to such committees.

Section 2. The president shall appoint the chairman of each committee, and may remove such chairman at his discretion.

ARTICLE VII—Dues

Section 1. Every member shall pay such annual dues as may be approved by the membership at a regular meeting upon the recommendation of the board of directors. No member in arrears on dues shall be considered a member in good standing.

ARTICLE VIII—Disbursements

Section 1. All bills shall be submitted to the executive board of directors for approval or rejection. All disbursements shall be paid by check signed by any three of the officers.

ARTICLE IX—Rights of Members

Section 1. All persons becoming members of this organization as provided in the constitution and while continuing to be such in

good standing shall have equal voice and equal privileges in the organization.

Section 2. All applications for membership shall be reviewed by the executive board of directors.

ARTICLE X—Suspension and Expulsion

Section 1. For good cause shown on or upon the written complaint of two or more members in good standing addressed to the chairman of the executive board of directors, any officer or member may, after investigation, be suspended or expelled, by a majority vote at any regular or special meeting of said executive board, providing that the officer or member in question shall be given the privilege of a hearing.

Section 2. Breaking of any of the game and fish laws as provided by the Colorado State Game and Fish department shall be deemed due reason for expulsion.

Section 3. Any officer or member who resigns, forfeits his membership, or is expelled from the organization in any way provided herein, shall also forfeit any fees or dues or other monies paid into the club.

ARTICLE XI—Attendance

Section 1. All members shall be expected to attend all regular meetings.

Section 2. Excused absences from school shall be a valid excuse for absence.

Section 3. Tardiness to any meeting shall cost any member a number of points as may be determined by the executive board of directors. Three unexcused absences shall be sufficient cause for expulsion.

ARTICLE XII—Nominations

Section 1. Nominations for candidates for officers shall be made by a nominating committee consisting of members of the retiring executive board of directors.

Section 2. Candidates so selected shall be presented to the membership at the annual meeting.

Section 3. Further nominations for officers may be made from the floor at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE XIII—Installation of Officers

Section 1. Officers elected at the annual meeting shall be installed at the next meeting following the annual meeting.

ARTICLE XIV—Amendments

Section 1. Amendments may be proposed by any member of the club.

Section 2. The constitution and by-laws may be amended only by a two-thirds majority vote of members in good standing, providing that such amendments have been first submitted in writing and read before a regular meeting of the organization.



F. L. WAUGH

Bringing the world inside the classroom through the use of displays, mounted specimens, charts and other visual aids makes learning fun and meaningful. In this room, known as the "Conservation Den" at Fort Morgan Junior High, youngsters learn gun safety, fly tying, taxidermy and other subjects which help create an interest in all renewable natural resources.

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Conservation Pledge

I give my pledge
as an American to save
and faithfully to defend from
waste the natural resources of
my country - its soil and
minerals, its forests, waters,
and wildlife.

GUIDE TO A JUNIOR CONSERVATION CLUB